

JOHN LEWIS



Levy: U.S. wants to dictate terms

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister David Levy Friday suggested the United States would have to dictate Middle East peace policies to Israel, adding "we will not crawl on our knees" to reach agreement with Washington. A front-page article in the Hebrew daily *Yediot Ahronot* a day earlier quoted the government's announced acceptance of some Middle East peace principles by Secretary of State James Baker (see story below). Levy, noting Israel's persistent differences with the United States, said: "There is a debate and the decision is not final." He accused the United States of supporting the PLO and the formation of a Palestinian state, and added: "We really want a dialogue with the U.S., but we will not overlook the potential dangers we face." "We will not be good children and will not agree to let them dictate to us what to do with our lives and remind us that we are small and dependent." He added that the United States "is not developing an openness for basic understanding between us. We are trying but we will not negotiate ourselves with the U.S. and we will not crawl on our knees."

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Kurdish rebels claim attacks on Iranians

BAGHDAD (AP) — An Iraqi-based Iranian-Kurdish opposition group claimed Friday that at least 15 Iranian troops were killed by its guerrillas inside Iran in the past week. Ghafour Hanza, a spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, said at least 15 Iranian soldiers were killed in a clash June 21 near Kourgh Saqr, an Iranian town in the Kurdish mountains of Iran near the Iraqi border. He added that in another clash near the town of Sardasht on June 26 Kurdish guerrillas killed "several" Iranian troops, including their commander Ali Pour Kawasi, and took five other soldiers prisoner.

U.N. chief to meet Velayati, Aziz

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will visit Geneva next week and hold talks with Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers, U.N. officials announced. Francois Giuliani, the secretary-general's spokesman, said the EC decision to increase aid to the Palestinian as an "example to be followed by other countries."

Parliament lauds EC declaration, calls for action

AMMAN (J.T.) — The foreign affairs committees of the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament Friday welcomed a declaration by the European Community (EC) condemning Israeli policies and offering increased aid to the Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

The foreign affairs committee of the Upper and Lower Houses warmly welcome the EC decision to appoint a representative in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and to increase its humanitarian and financial aid to the population of the Arab territories.

We hope that this move will soon be implemented and serve as a model to the other nations and organisations as well as an incentive to the U.N. Security Council to insist on dispatching representatives to the occupied Arab lands despite the American veto. We hope that the United States will stand on the situation in the Middle East.

Qasem said the European stand differed from the U.S. stand since the EC summit of Venice in 1980 and pointed out that the latest statement had asked for international protection for citizens living under Israeli occupation, condemned settlement in the occupied territories and Israel's violations of human rights.

Qasem expressed hope that the U.S. would revise its position towards suspending dialogue with enemies in the future.

(Continued on page 5)

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pean stand lies in the fact that it comes at a time when an extremist government is in power in Israel which rejects all peace initiatives, even those coming from its closest allies. This government also openly declares its intention of creating a 'greater Israel' and settle Soviet Jewish immigrants in all the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

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Bush vows to bring about Israeli-Palestinian talks

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush vowed Friday to make negotiations between Israel and Palestinians happen, saying they were vital to break an unacceptable deadlock in Middle East peace efforts.

Declining to comment in detail on a letter from Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which arrived in Washington Thursday, Bush told a White House conference:

"There has got to be a discussion with Palestinians. That has to happen and we will push and find ways to make it happen if we can. We're halfway across the world. But we are not going to give up on that kind of solution to this here and do nothing."

Bush is known to have a poor relationship with Shamir and is still unhappy with Israel's position on Soviet Jewish immigrants being settled in the occupied territories. A senior U.S. official said Thursday the United States was still not ready to give Israel loan guarantees worth \$400 million to build housing for the newcomers.

In recent weeks, relations between the two countries have taken on a sharp tone with Baker challenging the Israelis to call the White House if they were serious about peace.

The senior official said Washington would try to find quickly whether there were grounds for further negotiations with Israel but would not get involved in another long series of diplomatic exchanges.

"This is not Talmud class," he said, referring to the lengthy and complicated discussions that take place over the collected wrongs constituting Jewish civil and religious law.

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and find some material in the response that permits us to get these talks going again. It is essential. The status quo is unacceptable to everybody," Bush said.

At least one Israeli official said Shamir, in his letter to Bush, had rejected key elements of the U.S. plan but Friday the premier's spokesman Avi Pazner denied the report, published by Reuters, Israel Radio and the country's biggest-selling newspapers.

The official had quoted Shamir as telling Bush:

"As you know Mr. President, we are opposed to the participation of deportees in the Palestinian delegation and also the participation of the East Jerusalem Arabs."

The prime minister told journalists the report was the "interpretation of people who know something of the letter's contents." But Pazner denied them completely.

"This story is erroneous and does not reflect the content and spirit of the message sent by Mr. Shamir and the quote of the letter is completely incorrect," he told Reuters.

He would not reveal what the letter did say. "It wouldn't be fair to make public a private confidence from Mr. Shamir to President Bush," he said.

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Rafsanjani praises foreign aid

TEHRAN (AP) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani said Friday that Iran should be thankful for foreign aid for earthquake victims, even in limited quantities, and admonished engineers to build better structures to be ready for the next one.

Speaking at the weekly mass-prayers at Tehran University, Rafsanjani rebuked an editorial last week in the newspaper Jomhuri Islami that said people buried under earthquake rubble would still chant "death to America" and refuse aid from Iran's enemies.

"I don't think we see the people who are under the debris saying, 'no we don't want foreign aid,'" the president said, without referring specifically to the newspaper. "The response and activities of the foreigners were really good and acceptable."

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said three aftershocks were felt Thursday night, with one measuring 5 on the Richter Scale rolling through the capital.

The Iranian Red Crescent has put the casualties at 40,000 dead and 60,000 injured from the June 21 quake, which measured from 7.3 to 7.7 on the Richter Scale.

Rafsanjani noted that the amount of aid from foreign sources, about 2,000 tonnes, was far less than what came from inside Iran.

"We can't claim to demand much," he said. "We should be thankful to those foreigners."

He said the aid from abroad proved that Iran had a successful foreign policy, and gave special mention to aid from neighbouring Soviet Azerbaijan, which has strong ethnic links to Iran.

The aid — especially shipments from the United States, Saudi Arabia and Iraq — sharpened a longstanding internal fight within Iran about its foreign affairs.

The anti-Western faction led by parliament member Ali Akbar Mohtashemi opposed any form of foreign assistance to the Islamic republic. Rafsanjani has sought to open Iran to more foreign investment as a means of gaining technology to rebuild the sagging economy.

Western diplomats in Iran believe the quake aid will provide Rafsanjani with the lever to gra-

dually introduce more Western investment in Iran.

By referring to the aid as a means of helping the victims of a natural disaster, he will be able to undermine critics by saying they were trying to prolong the suffering of the victims.

That response has already started in pro-government newspapers in Tehran, and Rafsanjani reinforced it in his sermon.

"There is an opposition to foreign aid," said the president. "If they criticise it (aid) they should see all aspects of the affair. There should be constructive criticism."

It was difficult to criticise such aid with hundreds of thousands of homeless, the president said.

"We have to arrange homes for them. We have to provide everything for them," he said.

The president praised the relief efforts as good and noted the people were generous in their donations despite the hard conditions prevailing in the country due to the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.

Rafsanjani said an accurate figure of the losses in both personal and government property had yet to be compiled.

He also said Iran should be better prepared for future earthquakes.

"A quake is a natural phenomenon and of course everything is done by God," the president said. "But that does not mean we should confine ourselves to prayers alone."

He pointed out that dams had proved successful in protecting Iran from devastating floods and the same could be done for earthquakes.

"Many buildings were destroyed which were not built according to specific, scientific plans in this respect," the president said. "In the future, engineers and masons should keep these factors in mind."

Rafsanjani pointed out that losses in California, where a major earthquake struck last October, were much reduced by such preparations.

The Oct. 17 earthquake in the San Francisco bay area killed 68 people, including 42 when a section of freeway collapsed in Oakland during the afternoon rush hour. The quake measured 7.1 on the Richter Scale and caused an estimated \$5.6 billion in damage.

In a related development, Iran's leading opposition group sent a telex to the Associated Press office in Nicosia, Cyprus calling for international supervision of the aid "to ensure it reaches quake victims and is not plundered by the mullahs' regime."

The statement was made by Massoud Rajavi, head of the Iraqi-based Mujahideen Khalq, or people's holy warriors.

Iran thanks for earthquake aid

Iran's U.N. ambassador Thursday thanked the 86 nations which have contributed earthquake aid and issued an urgent appeal for international assistance to rebuild the devastated region.

"In view of the gravity of the disaster and long-term effects, we need continuity of aid to complement efforts by the people and government and international cooperation to mitigate the impact of the earthquake," said Kamal Kharrazi, Iran's permanent representative.

He delivered a speech to a special session of the General Assembly which unanimously called upon U.N. member states, observers and international organisations to contribute generously to Iranian earthquake relief. About 115 nations sponsored the resolution.

Kharrazi, speaking in English, said about 50,000 people were killed, 100,000 injured and 500,000 left homeless in the quake which devastated two hardback provinces on June 21. He said that seven days after the quake, the likelihood of finding survivors was "remote."

"I was truly touched by the extent of sympathy and support extended to victims of the earthquake," he said. It is unusual for an Iranian envoy to deliver a speech in English, preferring the Farsi language.

"There is an urgent and con-

tined need for international cooperation, not only to alleviate present suffering but also to make the areas as safe as possible in the future," he said.

Because of the high summer temperature, he said, it is urgent to bury the dead, prevent the outbreak of epidemics and provide safe drinking water and sanitation. About 100 teams have been set up to fight disease and to disinfect disaster areas, he said; but more supplies and equipment are required.

The possibility of the outbreak of infectious disease is "slim, but not zero," Kharrazi said.

The earthquake has had a devastating effect on the economy, the Iranian envoy said, because the provinces hardest hit, were widely irrigated agricultural regions. "The region, which had played a crucial role in the economy, can hardly play any role for the next three years," he said.

Resetting more than half a million homeless persons also is a great task and because of the climate, geography and coming winter, substantial housing is required, he said. Construction of 10,000 prefabricated homes is under way, he said.

Meanwhile an Iranian diplomatic official said the United States had missed an opportunity to improve relations with Iran, by giving an insulting small amount of earthquake aid.

"The assistance has an effect, nobody can say it doesn't," the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. But the U.S. government has missed an opportunity presented by the earthquake, because of the small size of its donation, he said.

"The \$225,000 the United States is giving is like a joke," he said. "It's the amount of one house in California."

He referred to the amount of the first shipment of U.S. aid. The United States on Wednesday announced it was sending another shipment of supplies and equipment, making to total U.S. contribution about \$760,000.

Japan will send emergency supplies worth 203.85 million yen (\$1.32 million) to supplement earlier aid to victims of the Iranian earthquake, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

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Saudi Tornado deal in jeopardy, paper says

LONDON (AP) — Plans by Saudi Arabia to buy an additional 48 Tornado strike-fighters aircraft worth more than \$1 billion (\$1.74 billion) from Britain are in doubt, according to a report Friday in the Financial Times.

The newspaper, Britain's leading business daily, quoted unnamed negotiators involved in a wide-ranging arms agreement between the two countries as saying that the deal over the 48 planes appeared to be in jeopardy.

It said the 48 Tornados represent the biggest single equipment item in a 1988 arms agreement between Britain and Saudi Arabia that is worth a total of \$1.74 billion.

But the paper said delivery by Britain of 72 other Tornados to Saudi Arabia under a 1986 package deal involving those 72 planes and other arms that is worth a total of \$5.5 billion (\$9.57 billion) is expected to be completed as planned next year.

It reported: "The threatened loss of the further Saudi order (for the 48 Tornados) comes after successive cancellations of Tornado purchases by Jordan, Oman and Malaysia because of financial constraints. Oman and Malaysia said they would seek British aerospace Hawk aircraft instead."

The British Defence Ministry said on June 19 that it had cancelled orders for 33 Tornados for Britain's Royal Air Force as part of a three per cent cut in the nation's defence budget of £21.2 billion (\$36.88 billion) for the year to next March 31. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government cited inflation concerns for the cut.

Shares in the planes and weapons company British Aerospace Plc and other defence-related companies fell on London's stock exchange following the June 19 British announcement.

"We want to return to Rashidiyeh but on condition that the situation goes back to what it was before the series of crimes committed against our people," said Mansour Hamdan, official spokesman for Fatah-Revolutionary Council (FRC).

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's own Fatah guerrillas cracked down on Abu Nidal's men in nine hours of house-to-house fighting in Rashidiyeh on June 17-18 that left five people killed and 16 wounded.

By crushing Abu Nidal's men, Ararat established undisputed control over Rashidiyeh near the Southern port city of Tyre, (30 kilometres south of Beirut).

The fighting was touched off after the killing in Rashidiyeh of Omar Hamadeh, Tyre commander of FRC. Abu Nidal blamed the killing on Arafat's men.

"We also stress that the criminals be put on trial and punished," Hamdan told a news conference at West Beirut's Mar Elias Palestinian refugee camp.

He said Palestinian and Lebanese mediators were exerting efforts to settle the Abu Nidal-Arafat conflict.

Hamdan accused Arafat's men of "provocative acts" against FRC members in Ein Al Hilweh "which could lead to clashes."

Ein Al Hilweh, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, in the Sidon region, is the largest Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon. The region is dominated by hardcore PLO guerrillas loyal to Arafat.

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The fighting was touched off after the killing in Rashidiyeh of Omar Hamadeh, Tyre commander of FRC. Abu Nidal blamed the killing on Arafat's men.

"We also stress that the criminals be put on trial and punished," Hamdan told a news conference at West Beirut's Mar Elias Palestinian refugee camp.

He said Palestinian and Lebanese mediators were exerting efforts to settle the Abu Nidal-Arafat conflict.

Hamdan accused Arafat's men of "provocative acts" against FRC members in Ein Al Hilweh "which could lead to clashes."

Ein Al Hilweh, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, in the Sidon region, is the largest Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon. The region is dominated by hardcore PLO guerrillas loyal to Arafat.

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Features

Sewage in Gaza — time-bomb ticking away

By Paul Taylor

Reuters

GAZA. The biggest threat to Israel's beaches may come not from seaborne Palestinian guerrillas but a rising tide of sewage washing up from the occupied Gaza Strip.

Whatever the fate of the Palestinian uprising in Israeli-occupied Arab territories, still burning strongly in its 31st month, experts say the narrow coastal strip with an exploding population and no natural resources is a time-bomb ticking in Israel's back yard.

Untreated sewage, festering in unpaved overcrowded refugee camps and pouring into the Mediterranean Sea, is just one hazard in what a U.N. official called "a vicious circle of sanitary and environmental problems."

They include tapeworms gnawing away at the intestines of many Palestinian children, and salt seeping into the area's wells, threatening the drinking water.

"Gaza is a sewage time-bomb waiting to explode," said Joyce Starr, co-chairman of the Global Strategy Council, a U.S.-based think-tank working on world water problems.

"People rarely think of sewage as a strategic issue, but even if there is a peace agreement with Israel, Gaza has reached the limits of its disposable water re-

sources," she said.

Starr said Israel refuses to invest in the infrastructure of the Gaza Strip, a sandy plain 45 kilometres long and on average eight kilometres wide, which the Jewish state captured from Egypt in the 1967 Middle East war.

Two U.N. agencies have plans to build a sewage system there but do not have the \$50 million the project would cost.

"If I may be really cynical: if something really disastrous happened, we might get the money," said Jan Dahlman, a Swedish water expert with the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

He said raw sewage from most of Gaza City and the giant Shati refugee camp was currently going directly into the sea.

With Scandinavian understatement, he added: "I wouldn't recommend swimming off the Gaza coast."

Prevailing currents carried the sewage northwards to Israel across an invisible sea border which no navy can seal, he said.

No one knows exactly how many people live in the Gaza Strip but the density is one of the highest in the world, comparable with Calcutta.

Israeli occupation authorities, in a classified 1987 study completed on the eve of the intifada (uprising), estimated the population at 634,000 and forecast it

would soar to one million by the year 2000.

The impoverished Gaza population is largely dependent on work in Israel for subsistence.

There are few local jobs — UNRWA is the biggest employer with 4,500 staff — but some 60,000 Palestinians commute daily to menial jobs in the Jewish state.

UNRWA officials say there has been something of a boom during the uprising, perhaps because many families have been confined in their homes for prolonged periods under curfew.

In winter, cesspits overflow, flooding homes in low-lying areas of the camps. Children play knee-deep in sewage water.

In summer, untreated sewage seeping into the Wadi Gaza river bed draws swarms of mosquitoes spreading disease.

"Intestinal parasites are a major problem. Among children in the camps, not less than 50 per cent have this infestation," says Dr. Iyad Al Rayyes, an UNRWA health official.

He said health conditions had improved in the Gaza Strip. Ten years ago, gastroenteritis from contaminated food and water was the biggest cause of death. Today the main cause is chest infections.

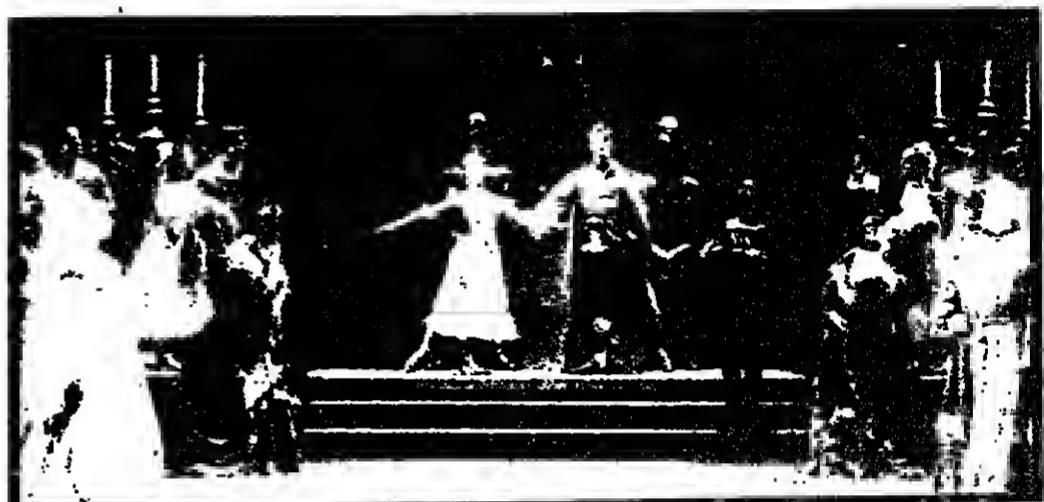
Israeli journalists Ehud Yaari and Zeev Schiff, in a recent book on the intifada, said the government quickly shelved the 1987 report on "the Gaza district up to the year 2000" because its findings were too unpalatable.



In summer, untreated sewage seeping into the Wadi Gaza river bed draws swarms of mosquitoes spreading disease.

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Parliament

(Continued from page 1)

the PLO and said the dialogue is not a goal for its sake but a means for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East and for achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Thursday he hoped Italy's six-month presidency of the EC would be decisive for the Middle East.

Italian government aides said

Abdul Meguid expressed the hope during talks with Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti as he began a three-day visit Thursday.

Italy assumes the rotating EC presidency from Ireland on July

1. Abdul Meguid also briefed Andreotti on his recent visit to Washington to try to keep the peace process on track.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accused Italy of being hostile to Israel, in an interview with the Italian newspaper Il Tempo published Friday.

Shamir also said he was not optimistic that Rome's six-month presidency of the EC would help dialogue towards peace.

"We have many friends in Italy but unfortunately the official attitude of the present government isn't friendly towards Israel," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

"I see in Italy an extreme, fanousness which goes as far as not recognising Israelis' rights in their own country... I hope all this isn't manifested in any concrete way during Italy's presidency," he said.

Kuwait also expressed appreciation of the EC declaration on the Middle East, but appealed to the EC leaders to ensure implementation to the letter.

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Economic policy revolves around export-led growth

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Export-led economic growth is the key element of the government's approach to addressing the Kingdom's financial problems and unemployment, and the cabinet is pursuing a multi-pronged programme of encouragement to set up new industries and helping local industries to export more and thus creating employment opportunities, according to Ziad Fariz, minister of industry and trade.

The programme mainly includes simplification of procedures of registering new industries, consultations and advice to potential entrepreneurs, plans to merge the Free Zones Corporation with the Industrial Estates Corporation and restructure the Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation (JCCC) into a fully-export oriented organisation as well as customs duty exemptions on raw material to manufacture goods for export, Fariz told reporters in an informal briefing Thursday.

"There is no restriction on investment in any sector," the minister told reporters against the backdrop of heavy criticism of the government's economic policy and approach to tackling rising unemployment. "The procedures of registering a new company can be done in a matter of hours... since the ministry no longer insists that the investor furnish feasibility studies etc prior to registration," he said.

He conceded, however, that there could be delays in other procedures related to municipal regulations, environment, water and power supply, transport and technical aspects, and said the Ministry of Industry and Trade was ready to help investors through these bureaucracies. A special unit at the ministry is offering help as well as consultations and advice to investors based on market studies, he said.

The National Fund for Employment and Development has already been allocated JD 7 million and the government expects to receive a \$10 million loan from the World Bank and "parallel financing from other sources to the fund," Fariz said.

The JD 7 million allocation represents interest incurred on loans from West Germany from the date of the loan agreement to the day of actual disbursement of the amount. The Bonn government agreed to waive the interest payment and that it be diverted to the fund after talks between senior officials from the two sides last week.

"Given the objectives of the

fund, it is assisted by the World Bank, which has also secured assurances that this project will be helped with parallel financing (of an equal amount as that of the World Bank loan) from other sources," he said.

The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) is handling the fund. The delay in setting up the fund was one of the areas of criticism levelled against the government last week by the liberal "National Bloc" as well as the Islamic Bloc in the Lower House. The creation of the fund was promised in the policy statement Prime Minister Muhamad Badran to parliament early this year.

Fariz told the briefing session, arranged by the Ministry of Information and attended by Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzeddin, that the government was also studying a proposal to merge the Free Zones Corporation with the Industrial Estates Corporation with a view to "reducing bureaucratic procedures and modernising the infrastructure of the Industrial Estates Corporation." A study has been undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to review the pros and cons of the proposal, he said adding that there was a "considerable increase in the number of investments in the Free Zones Corporation since early this year."

Experts grow

According to the minister, national exports registered a growth of 36 per cent in dollar terms and eight per cent in dollar terms during the first five months of 1990 compared with corresponding figures from 1989. Exports grew by 11 per cent in dollar terms last year, he said. Figures released in Parliament last week said Jordan exported goods with JD 240 million during the first five months of 1990. Imports grew only by three per cent during the first five months of this year, according to Fariz.

The minister described as "realistic" an envisaged target of JD 700 million in exports for 1990. The projection has been made by the Amman Chamber of Industry based on the performance of Jordanian exporters during the first five months this year. The Kingdom's exports during last year amounted to JD 360 million.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade also plans to set up a special unit with the aim of encouraging the services sector, one of the traditionally strong areas of the national economy. Fariz said the unit would extend help to consultancy and management firms in the country with a view to making available expert advice

and consultancy services not only for projects in Jordan but also elsewhere in the region.

Turning to inflation and cost of living, the minister said the average price index indicated that prices rose by seven per cent between January and end of May. He noted that this figure was lower than the 12 per cent envisaged in an economic restructuring programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Fariz said the government would bring these aspects into focus in response to Parliament criticism over these issues and subsidies as well as the Cabinet decision to float the prices of red meat.

'Well-balanced' programme

"We have a well-balanced programme to fight inflation, and it properly addresses unemployment and poverty," he said. "It has very good economic balance while (providing for the care) of the poor," he stressed. "The impact of (every economic decision) on the poor is of prime concern for the government."

According to the Minister, the move to allow the import of livestock for local breeding and slaughter and a free market for red meat after decades of government control and subsidy "is in the interest of the country."

"There was no fair distribution of the subsidy," Fariz said. "It was in favour of the rich. The floating of the prices is in the interest of everybody and will rationalise consumption... in addition to encouraging the trade sector, offering job opportunities (in breeding livestock) and lessening the burden on the budget."

According to Fariz, the government's efforts to encourage exports include moves to set up an export guarantee scheme and a special bank to finance exports in addition to arranging rediscounting facilities at the Central Bank of Jordan, and increasing IDB help for the import of primary material for manufacturing industries.

Focus is also given to entering bilateral trade agreements with importing countries, and allowing the private sector to take charge and run the JCCI "to help exports in all its elements — advice, information, marketing and direct support."

Such support has assumed high significance in the wake of problems faced by Jordanian exporters in some of their traditional markets.

Recently enacted legislation on imports by the Iraqi government has adversely affected many Jordanian industries, which, for years, have oriented their products towards the Iraqi market. "It is a matter of



Ziad Fariz

policy (for the Iraqi government), and such curbs are not limited to Iraq," Fariz said.

"We are advising the exporters to diversify their market as well as products and not to rely on a sole export market."

Similar problems are also encountered with Egypt, and Jordan hopes to tackle the issue during the meeting next month of the joint trade committee of the two countries, the minister added.

Fariz said there was no plan to set up a government-owned insurance company as called for by the Islamic Bloc in Parliament. "It is not desirable," he said. "We believe that we have very active insurance companies which are very much aware of what is expected of them."

The minister conceded that there was ground to charges that government investments were lacking in several areas. He said the Jordan Investment Corporation (JIC), the state agency which manages government investments — including capital from the multi-million dinar Social Security Corporation (another target of criticism in Parliament) — was looking into the issue.

The government is seeking to separate agricultural credit facilities from the functions of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO). "We believe that the JCO should be more involved in promoting cooperatives than in agriculture credits," the minister said.

Fariz also conceded that there were problems related to exports of agricultural produce to Europe, and the ministry was trying to find solutions in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport, Royal Jordanian, the national carrier, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to experts, one of the main problems is what they see as certain monopoly-oriented policies and regulations of Royal Jordanian. In addition, experts say, a recently enacted law that foreign-registered refrigerated trucks can pick up Jordanian produce only after obtaining prior approval could adversely affect the Kingdom's efforts to boost agricultural exports to Europe.

Meeting calls for diversification of Palestinian industry

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Arab academics in the Israeli-occupied territories have called for diversifying Palestinian industry and asked Arab countries to open their markets to West Bank goods to reduce residents' dependence on Israel.

At a conference in occupied Jerusalem, some 50 academics and businessmen Wednesday discussed a two-year study on West Bank industry by economists from Al Najah University in the West Bank city of Nablus.

The academics said that Arab industry, mainly food products, footwear and plastics, represented just eight per cent of all West Bank economic output.

They said the Israeli occupation authorities had refused to grant licences for new factories and called for launching small-scale industrial enterprises to circumvent such restrictions.

The academics also asked Arab countries to drop restrictions on manufactured goods from the West Bank.

Palestinians waging a 30-month-old revolt against Israeli occupation have largely boycotted products made in Israel in a bid to promote self-sufficiency.

"The intifada had had positive impact on promoting Palestinian industrial products," said Samir Abdulla, an economics lecturer.

Congress approves aid bill

WASHINGTON (USA) — The House of Representatives has approved a \$15.770-million foreign aid bill that cuts back military assistance programmes while boosting economic assistance, especially to sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe.

The measure, passed by a 308-117 vote June 28, would shift funding toward economic and development programmes centred on trade development, child survival programmes, refugees, population planning and environmental concerns.

Before giving final approval to the measure, the House approved, 260-163, a controversial amendment that earmarks \$7 million in non-lethal aid to the non-Communist resistance forces in Cambodia, while prohibiting any direct or indirect aid to the Khmer Rouge.

Traffic jams in the sky threaten aircraft producers

By Michaela Wrong
Reuter

TOULOUSE, France — Aircraft builders say the sky's the limit for new civilian jet orders, but aerial traffic jams might stop sales from soaring too high.

The skies are already overcrowded with 7,500 jets, but the European consortium Airbus Industrie predicts more congestion since 12,200 new planes will be needed between now and 2008, when passenger loads are expected to be almost three times heavier.

Traffic jams might mean increased accident risks and delayed flights for passengers, but for the industry they are of extra

concern because of the threat they represent to expansion in the new aircraft market, which industry analysts say should be worth almost \$700 billion.

"The biggest problem we see is congestion," said David Jennings, Airbus marketing vice-president.

Presenting the study, Boeing Marketing Vice-President John Hayhurst warned of risks posed by higher fuel taxes, a shortage of pilots and mechanics and infrastructure problems.

"Congestion is a real problem, representing a greater risk than all the others put together," Hayhurst said.

The present air traffic control system will not be able to achieve traffic growth as predicted by Airbus and its competitors.

Airbus estimated that some 5,500 new aircraft will be needed by 2008 to replace ageing airliners, while the remainder of the 12,200 total will meet new demand.

Airbus's main U.S. competitor, Boeing, issued its own study in April predicting nearly 10,000 jets would be needed between now and 2005.

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Japan-U.S. trade accord receives mixed reaction

WASHINGTON (R) — Japan and the United States have worked out a trade agreement that holds the promise of easing trade tensions, but critics in the U.S. Congress warned Tokyo that the deal will be more U.S. exports

stage of restrictive trade laws by the promise of results in these talks, but trade protectionism could be considered if Congress is angered at a lack of progress on the U.S. trade deficit.

Japan agreed to measures designed to bring in more foreign goods, pledging to increase public works spending and reform some restrictive business practices which had kept out American products and services.

The United States agreed to cut its \$49 billion annual trade surplus with the United States.

But several lawmakers, including Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat whose panel oversees trade laws, said the agreement fell short of expectations.

"Japan should implement this agreement, but it should also go further," Bentsen said. He wants Tokyo to lift more trade barriers that keep out U.S. products.

"The worth of that agreement can only be measured by hard trade results... the jury is still out," Bentsen said.

The White House held off pa-

Mosbacher said he thought results would show up in trade figures by next summer.

"I believe it will work because our president is hands-on involved, talking about it with the Japanese prime minister. I think it raised it to a level where its not working is reduced considerably," he said in an interview.

But House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt said the pact only nibbled at the edges of the problem of the exclusion of U.S. products from Japan and the targeting of specific U.S. industries for competition from Japanese products.

"We've got to measure success... by the volume of increased exports," the Missouri Democrat said.

He complained that Bush wanted to give Japanese investors preferential treatment in the United States by opposing legislation to tax foreign shareholders to capital gains from the sale of stock in U.S. corporations.

Other trade experts also questioned whether Japan would make good on its pledges. Japan will simplify its import process and has made it easier to open large retail stores which could import foreign products. Japan will make anti-monopoly policy more strict and raise levies against illegal cartels.

It will change its foreign exchange law to invite more investment by foreigners.

"Japanese credibility is not high in that area," one congressional trade specialist said.

Main points

Following are the key elements of the accord:

Japan will continue to narrow its current account surplus, a top priority, though it is also aware of the need for a high savings ratio to enable it to give overseas nations financial help.

Japan agreed to increase its spending for public works over the next 10 years to 430 trillion yen (\$2.8 trillion) and to make 25 trillion yen (\$162 billion) in capital investments in Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation and Japan railways, which have been privatised.

Japan will simplify its import process and has made it easier to open large retail stores which could import foreign products.

Japan will make anti-monopoly policy more strict and raise levies against illegal cartels.

It will change its foreign exchange law to invite more investment by foreigners.

Norwegian oil pay talks deadlocked

OSLO (R) — Pay talks between Norwegian oil workers and employees were deadlocked Friday, threatening to spark a strike that would half North Sea oil and gas output from the weekend.

"We are still in negotiations and hopefully we will finish tomorrow evening," said Roald Larsen, deputy leader of the Oil Workers' Collective Union, which has around 6,000 members.

"So far there's been no progress, but we're optimistic," he added. The union would order a strike from midnight (2200 GMT) on Saturday if there was no breakthrough.

A strike could stop Norway's output of 1.70 million barrels of oil a day, the most of any West European country after Britain — and worth more than \$27 million a day. Norway is also a major gas producer.

"We're hoping for the best but fearing the worst," said Sander Bull-Gjertsen, spokesman for Phillips Petroleum Company's Norwegian unit, which operates the Ekofisk field, producing around 240,000 barrels per day.

Oil companies were making contingency plans to lift all but essential maintenance and catering workers off North Sea platforms.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

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Central Bank official rates

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Central Bank official rates

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Buy Sell French franc 119.4 120.1
U.S. dollar 667.0 671.0 Dutch guilder 336.3 338.4
Pound sterling 1161.4 1168.4 Swedish krona 110.6 111.3
Deutsch

Sports

Al Ramtha wins Shield championship

By MUNIR FAKHOURY
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Youth Minister Ibrahim Ghabashbeh Friday night crowned Al Ramtha Club as the champion of the soccer Shield championship after beating Al Hussein Club of Irbid 2-1 in the match held at Amman International stadium before almost 10,000 fans.

The victory was the second achievement in a row for Al Ramtha which earlier this month won Jordan's Cup Winners' Cup.

Hussein Al Shansayeh opened the score for Al Ramtha in the 25th minute and Al Hussein Club equalised after six minutes through Aref Hussein in the first half.

The play in the second half of the match improved and became more aggressive from both teams. In the 71st minute Raleb Al Daoud of Al Ramtha, who missed a penalty kick earlier, scored the winning goal to give Al Ramtha the precious win.

Capriati survives test

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Jennifer Capriati survived perhaps the toughest test of her young career Friday to advance to the fourth round at Wimbledon.

Capriati, the 14-year-old 12th seed from the United States who seems to set records for youthful triumph whenever she steps on a court, blew match points but rebounded from a second-set marathon to win the final six games and beat Ribeka Bratic 7-5, 6-3.

It left her 4-1 in three-set matches since she turned pro in March, but also with some doubts mixed with homesickness.

"I was thinking that it was good that I was able to pull that out," Capriati said. "But I was upset, saying, 'why aren't you closing these matches out?'".

Capriati would next play top-ranked Steffi Graf, but the no. 1 seed had to play Claudia Kohde-Kilsch later in the day.

Argentina to boost offence

TRAGORIA, Italy (AP) — Coach Carlos Bilardo said Thursday he will move Diego Maradona upfield, where his talent thrives better, as the team goes for a more attacking strategy for its quarterfinal match against Yugoslavia.

In another move to boost its offence, Bilardo brought in Gabriel Calderon for midfielder Pedro Trogiro, because the Paris St. Germain star plays better upfield.

Maradona will now operate alongside stalwart striker Claudio Caniggia, rather than behind him during the earlier games here, Bilardo said following Thursday's training session.

The lineup now resembles the 1986 winning World Cup team more than in any of its earlier matches in Italy.

"Against Brazil, Maradona was in midfield, now we will find him more up front because he is fitter," said Bilardo.

"Yugoslavia has enough weak points in defence to suit our style of attack," said Bilardo.

Bilardo warned however that Maradona is recovering well from his left-ankle injury and might even play without an injection in Saturday's game. He still felt some pain while shooting but he said it was slowly decreasing. "I go into the game with more confidence," said Maradona.

But morale is improving among the Argentinians, especially after the 1-0 upset win over arch-rival Brazil.

"We are strong now," said Maradona. "And if we win on Saturday, we will even be stronger," he said, anticipating a potential semifinal clash with host nation Italy in Naples next Tuesday.

Italy plays Ireland in another quarterfinal Saturday.

Maradona sensed the World Cup still held potential for the squad. After the opening-day 1-0 loss to Cameroon "there were almost no journalists at our camp, now there are 200," he said as he was mobbed by several dozen cameras teams.

Bilardo warned however that

Yugoslavia is on pushover and that its playmaker Dragan Stojkovic will need special attention.

Either Mauro Giusti or Julio Olarticochea will cover him, with the latter holding an edge.

If Bilardo wants to shut out the Yugoslav star, his counterpart Ivica Osim wants to do the same with Maradona.

Yugoslav midfielder Refik Sehanadzovic is cut for the job.

While Bilardo has been troubled to put a team together because of injuries to his players, everything slowly falls into place.

"Mentally we have always been strong, it was the physical condition which gave us problems," he said.

Defender Oscar Ruggeri still suffers from his groin injury and will get a final checkup Friday. But he is expected to lead the Argentine defence.

Jose Serrizuela will replace the suspended Pedro Monzon in defence.

Salsabil bids to win Irish Derby

DUBLIN (R) — Dual classic winner Salsabil bids Saturday to become the first filly to win the Irish Derby in 90 years — but she will have to be at her very best to beat Epsom Derby victor Quest For Fame.

Europe's richest classic has turned into the race of the year thanks to the sporting decision of Sheikh Hamdan Al Maktoum to run Salsabil, an impressive winner of the English 1,000 Guineas and then an effortless five-length scorer in the Oaks.

But first-season trainer Roger Charlton is determined to spoil the Salsabil party and land himself a unique record.

He won the French Derby with Sangamore, the Epsom classic three days later with Quest For Fame and now tries for a hat-trick never achieved before by any trainer.

"I find the likelihood of winning all three almost impossible to believe," he confessed before the 600,000 punt (\$90,000) race at the Curragh.

"To win the Irish Derby would mean a hell of a lot to me even though I think I have already won my share of derbies this year," said the lanky 40-year-old who has had such a dream start to his new career.

The prize money for the race was boosted by 180,000 pounds (\$270,000) with supplementary late entry fees paid for Salsabil, Quest For Fame and the Derby winner's stable companion Deploy.

Charlton insisted, "I wouldn't describe Deploy as just a pacemaker. He is there on his own merits and has the form to take his chance."

It was confirmed Friday Deploy will be ridden in the 12-furlong (2.4 km) race by Walter Swinburn. As usual Pat Eddery will be on Quest For Fame with Willie Carson piloting Salsabil.

Sheikh Mohammad's Belmez could yet spoil the party for both classic winners. The colt beat Quest For Fame in the Chester Vase but was ruled out of the Epsom Derby because of injury.

Henry Cecil, trainer of last year's winner Old Vic, has got him back to fighting fitness and ready to spring a surprise.

The field has quality in depth because the dual classic winners will also be challenged by Blue Stag, runner-up in the Epsom Derby, and Kaheel, who was fourth in that race behind Quest For Fame and is still a maiden.

The Irish have virtually no chance of scooping the big prize. Only three of the runners are Irish-trained — Alterezzi, Emperor Chang and Super Flame — and all are rank outsiders.

Entitled, who was third in 1987, has been the only Irish runner to get in the first three in the last four runnings of the Irish Derby.

Irish aim to confound critics one more time

ROME (AP) — Ireland, the mystery team of the World Cup, aims to confound critics once again by defeating Italy in the quarterfinals Saturday.

Ireland's meeting with Rome shares billing Saturday with defending champion Argentina's clash with Yugoslavia in Florence.

The other two quarterfinals are scheduled for Sunday, with Cameroon hoping to continue the Third World soccer revolution against England in Naples and West Germany facing Czechoslovakia in Milan.

"Ours is basically a bustling game," he concedes cheerfully. "We prefer to play the game in the opponents' ball of the field. Theo, if things go wrong, we have the other half to recover in."

The Irish team is a collection of hard-ruining over-achievers, many of whom were deemed not good enough to play for England or Scotland before opting to wear the green jersey.

Ireland's lack of creativity has been the subject of scorn and the team has made it to the last eight despite having yet to win a match.

The Irish drew all three of their first-round matches and then advanced to the last eight with a penalty shootout win over Romania.

Manager Jack Charlton has said he won't mind if Ireland wins the World Cup without winning a game. He was only half-joking.

Ireland's style is based almost entirely on out-running the opposition — a direct contrast to the silky skills of the Italians.

The Irish are now riding an

unbeaten run of 17 matches, no fewer than nine of which have been draws.

Six of the last seven matches they have played have been draws — most of them grinding affairs with technical skills at a minimum and effort at a maximum.

Charlton, an Englishman who won a World Cup winners' medal in 1966, is well aware of the limitations of his team. He plays to those limitations.

"Ours is basically a bustling game," he concedes cheerfully. "We prefer to play the game in the opponents' ball of the field. Theo, if things go wrong, we have the other half to recover in."

There are no stars on the Irish team. Strikers John Aldridge and Tony Casarino have failed to score a goal between them.

Yet the Irish have tremendous rapport with their supporters despite many team members having only tenuous links with the country they are representing with such pride.

Only four Irish-born players — Pat Bonner, Steve Staunton, Kevin Moran and Niall Quinn — were in the team that edged past Romania.

Others, including Scottish-born midfielder Ray Houghton and London-native Tony Casarino, speak with accents far removed from those of their teammates.

Argentina, meanwhile, is certain to have its deadly duo of Diego Maradona and Claudio Caniggia intact for its meeting with Yugoslavia.

Maradona's injured left ankle is "a little better," according to coach Carlos Bilardo.

West German coach envies strength of Italian defence

ERBA, Italy (AP) — As chances increase for a West Germany - Italy World Cup final, German coach Franz Beckenbauer ponders the difficulties of breaking the Italian defence.

"It's almost impossible to break through the Italian defence, and it's good to know that we can face Italy only in the final," Beckenbauer said.

The two teams are in different quarterfinal groups and would meet in the July 8 final in Rome if both win their next two matches. West Germany plays Czechoslovakia in the quarterfinals Sunday and Italy plays Ireland Saturday night.

"Italy thinks of defence first of all and it's a team extremely difficult to beat. Yet all teams can be beaten. We hope this can happen when we play Italy. But we will need to have the Gods on our side," Beckenbauer said.

A game between Italy and West Germany would be a replay of the 1982 championship match in Spain, which Italy won 3-1.

Beckenbauer said that Salvatore "Toto" Schillaci, the rising star-striker of the Italian team, was a player "of world class, who

can score decisive goals at the right moment."

Schillaci, who played in the Italian second division until two years ago, has tallied three decisive goals for Italy so far.

Beckenbauer noted that West Germany's offence has been impressive, with 12 goals in four matches, while defence was not as good as Italy.

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Lithuanian leader offers Soviets 100-day freeze on independence

VILNIUS, Soviet Union (Agencies) — Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis proposed Friday a 100-day freeze on the republic's independence declaration — from the start of any future negotiations with the Kremlin.

In a move that seemed likely to break four months of deadlock with Moscow, Landsbergis told parliament the 100 days would begin once negotiations got under way.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has insisted that Lithuania suspend its unilateral declaration before talks could begin.

Landsbergis said his draft proposal would also suspend all legal action following from the March 11 declaration.

Landsbergis had long opposed any suspension of the declaration of independence, but said he had changed his mind after talks with Gorbachev in Moscow this week.

Asked why he had changed his mind, he said: "My reason is this. If I adopted it, it would not be an

immediate moratorium but it would be a promise of a moratorium under certain conditions.

"We are making a step toward agreement. The next step should come from the Soviet side."

The Landsbergis proposal would allow the parliament to curtail or prolong the moratorium at any time.

Moscow slapped an economic blockade on Lithuania in an effort to force it to back down on its declaration, undermining the economy and putting more than 40,000 people out of work.

But signs of compromise had begun to surface in recent days, with a pair of sudden meetings between Lithuanian leaders and Gorbachev and a conciliatory telephone call by the Soviet lead-

er to Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene.

Landsbergis's proposal appeared to set the stage for a breakthrough in the parliament, deadlocked after two days.

Liberal deputy Algimantas Cekuonis said Landsbergis had made a "grand gesture" to reassure Moscow and he predicted the proposal would pass: "I think it will be passed. Maybe not today, perhaps after discussion in commissions at the weekend."

As the legislature entered the parliament Friday morning for the second day of debate on the compromise, legislators ran a gauntlet of demonstrators protesting the proposed compromise.

"A moratorium is the death of independence," read one poster.

Lithuanian legislators say their constituents are pressuring them to remain firm on independence, but their president and prime minister say a compromise with Moscow is necessary.

Legislators in the Baltic republics debating the compromise Thursday had questioned whether Gorbachev has the stability and credibility to abide by its terms.

Gorbachev might be challenged as party leader at the national party congress scheduled to begin Monday in Moscow. He is almost certain to be criticised by both traditionalists and reform-minded Communists, who alternatively oppose his reforms or believe they are far too slow.

The Soviet Communist Party leadership was meeting Friday to make final preparations for the national party congress.

Landsbergis and Prunskiene were expected to fly to Tallinn, Estonia, later Friday for the opening of an Estonian song festival.

They were expected to meet the leaders of both Estonia and Latvia to discuss the status of their talks with the Kremlin.

78 U.S. generals, admirals to retire

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has decided there will be fewer stars in the U.S. military firmament and will cut 78 generals and admirals over the next four years, it was announced Thursday.

The move is part of an effort cut back the military, both to save money and to adjust to lessened East-West tensions, Defense Department spokesman Pete Wilkins said.

Currently, there are 1,073 such positions in the U.S. military — 407 generals in the army, 338 in the air force, 70 in the Marine corps and 238 flag officers in the navy.

The cut will bring the new level to 995 such slots by 1995.

The reduction amounts to about a 7 per cent cut in the number of general and flag officer positions, a far cry from the much larger cuts in store for ordinary soldiers. Army officials have predicted they may eliminate one fourth of their rank-and-file soldiers over the next five years.

At the end of April, there were 2 million men and women on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the highest ranking U.S. professional soldier, said Cheney's cuts have the support of the chiefs of the army, navy, air force and Marine corps.

"The joint chiefs and I believe this plan reflects an appropriate balance between continuing requirements and changing force structure," Powell said. "In light of anticipated force structure changes, we recognise the necessity for general and flag officer requirements and inventory to drop below current levels."

Williams said "Cheney and Powell wanted to emphasise that it was appropriate to begin force level reductions "at the top" and among all the services."

The cut means the elimination of 33 generals from the army, 27 from the air force and three from the Marine corps. Fifteen admirals will be eliminated from the navy.

The spokesman said an attempt would be made to reduce the numbers through retirement and attrition, but additional steps — such as forcing some generals to leave their jobs — may have to be taken.

Hubble's troubles caused by mirrors

WASHINGTON (AP) — An error in the grinding and polishing of the main mirrors aboard the Hubble space telescope has been pinpointed as the cause of a focus flaw that crippled the \$1.5 billion orbiting observatory.

An official of Hughes Danbury Optical Co., which manufactured the mirrors, said Thursday night that experiments with signals from the Hubble have confirmed that a mistake was made in the tedious three-year process of making the primary and secondary Hubble mirrors.

"With fairly high certainty, we have concluded that... the shape of one of the mirrors is not correct," said Terence Facey, a Hughes Danbury engineer.

He said it was not known which mirror is flawed, but that may be discovered by searching the Connecticut company's records of tests conducted during the months of grinding and polishing required to turn spherical glass blanks into the telescope mirrors.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has said the telescope cost \$1.5 billion, plus \$600 million for operations and maintenance. Hughes Danbury Optical, then a division of Perkin-Elmer, built the Hubble telescope assembly under a \$450 million contract.

The mirrors were tested to some extent before the telescope was launched. But Hubble deputy project manager Jean Olivier said the mirrors were never tested as a combination because that would have cost "hundreds of millions of dollars."

The army last week promised a dialogue with the election winners but has given no timetable or outline for a transfer of power.

Officials have given sometimes contradictory statements on whether the army will set conditions on transferring power.

Kyi Maung, the quietly spoken former colonel and reluctant mainstay of the party since last year's detention of Aung San Suu Kyi, the charismatic NLD secretary who has been held under house arrest since July 20 last year.

"We are completely cut off from her," Kyi Maung told Reuters by telephone from his Rangoon home.

Kyi Maung, who is also the party's acting chairman, said the NLD's 50-member Central Committee was meeting to discuss strategy after its surprise election victory.

He said that in any talks with the army the party planned to bring up the thorny issue of political prisoners and try to persuade the military to hand over power peacefully.

"They are in the same package. When we start talking about all these there are no priorities. It's all important to us," he said.

14 bodies of policemen found in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Fourteen decomposed bodies of Sri Lankan policemen abducted and shot dead by Tamil separatists have been found in a pit, security sources said Friday.

They said the battle for control of a major army base in the Tamil stronghold of Jaffna in the north continued after the rebels remained attacks on Thursday night.

The sources said the fire-power

U.S., Soviet historians agree cold war is over

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet officials are promoting legislation to declassify Stalin-era documents to allow historians to study the origins of the cold war, visiting U.S. scholars said Thursday.

The scholars were attending the first of two seminars of U.S. and Soviet historians examining the United States and the Soviet Union embarked on 45 years of hostility following World War II.

Both the Soviet and American historians agreed that the cold war was over, or at least obsolete, the U.S. historians said at a news briefing.

The U.S. participants included historian Arthur Schlesinger; Richard Pipes, a senior national security adviser to former U.S. President Ronald Reagan; and Walt Rostow, an economist.

Schlesinger said that Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told the visiting Americans at a meeting Thursday that legislation to declassify post-war documents has been introduced in the Supreme Soviet legislature and has the full support of the Soviet leadership.

"We were assured that the law will go through," Schlesinger said. "We were told they will be declassified in the not-to-distant future."

Alexander Chubaryan, a member of the Soviet Institute of World History, agreed that there was a problem in releasing documents.

They abducted 800 policemen and seized guns and ammunition from the police stations, the sources say.

Military sources said the bodies found Thursday were those of policemen abducted from Upavalli and Madathady police stations in the eastern Trincomalee district on June 13.

The men had been shot in the head and buried in a pit at a village called Alles Garden near the city of Trincomalee.

The sources said the fate of the other abducted policemen was not known, but they are also presumed to have been shot dead.

The Tigers, holed up in bunkers around a major army base in Jaffna town, came under attack again from midnight Thursday.

The camp, situated in a fort built 350 years ago by Dutch colonists, has been under siege for the past 18 days.

The sources said 225 soldiers and policemen pinned down inside the fort, some weak and wounded, returned the fire.

Their attempts to evacuate 16 wounded security men in the fort had been prevented by rebel firing. Air force helicopters had succeeded in dropping some food parcels into the fort in the past three days amid the rebel fire.

The air force carried out a series of bombing raids earlier this week on Tiger positions in buildings around the fort from which they directed attacks on the base.

Rostow warned that just getting access to post-war documents was not enough to fully understand the cold war. "Don't kid yourself that all history is in documents," he said. "We are not naive enough to believe that if you collect enough documents, you will know everything."

Pipes said one of the Soviet historians told him that he gained access to the minutes of a meeting declared by Stalin. "There was nothing in it, it was blank," he quoted the Soviet scholar as saying.

Following three days of talks, both sides agreed that the cold war was basically over.

"The cold war, in the form that we knew and loved for 45 years, is finished," Schlesinger said. But, he said, there were residual effects. "Some wheels are still spinning."

Pipes said one of the causes of the cold war was the "demonisation" of the two countries. "They thought capitalism was a demon, we thought communism was a demon. We demonised each other."

The historians said they discussed whether the cold war could have been avoided and what role national leaders, such as Stalin and U.S. President Harry Truman, played in creating superpower hostility.

The seminar symbolises movement from confrontation to cooperation, said Allen Weinstein, a member of the U.S. Institute of Peace, a co-sponsor of the conference along the Soviet Research Coordination Centre.

The second seminar was scheduled to be held in Washington at the end of July.

Column 10

Charles breaks arm in polo match

CIRENCESTER, England (AP)

— Prince Charles broke his arm Thursday when he fell from his horse at a polo match, police said.

The 41-year-old prince underwent a 45-minute operation under general anaesthetic to set two breaks above the elbow of his right arm, his spokesman Dickie Arbiter said. Charles was spending the night in the hospital. The accident occurred during a match at Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire, 10 kilometres from Highgrove, the country home of Charles and his wife, Diana, 110 kilometres west of London. The princess was in London and decided to carry out a private engagement at the opera Thursday evening, but said she was leaving immediately afterward for Gloucestershire. Charles' mother, Queen Elizabeth II, was informed in Canada where she is visiting. Charles was playing for his team, Windsor Park, when he fell from his horse 30 minutes into play.

"The prince was in the process of making a shot when he lost his balance," said Arbiter.

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New Zealand woman becomes bishop

WELLINGTON (R) — Penny Jamieson became the world's first Anglican woman diocesan bishop

Friday in a ceremony boycotted by a Maori priest, Whakahuihi Vercoe, Anglican bishop of Aotearoa, said New Zealand's native Maori people were not culturally ready for a woman bishop.

Currently, there are 1,073 such positions in the U.S. military — 407 generals in the army, 338 in the air force, 70 in the Marine corps and 238 flag officers in the navy.

The cut will bring the new level to 995 such slots by 1995.

The reduction amounts to about a 7 per cent cut in the number of general and flag officer positions, a far cry from the much larger cuts in store for ordinary soldiers. Army officials have predicted they may eliminate one fourth of their rank-and-file soldiers over the next five years.

At the end of April, there were 2 million men and women on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.

The move is part of an effort cut back the military, both to save money and to adjust to lessened East-West tensions, Defense Department spokesman Pete Wilkins said.

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